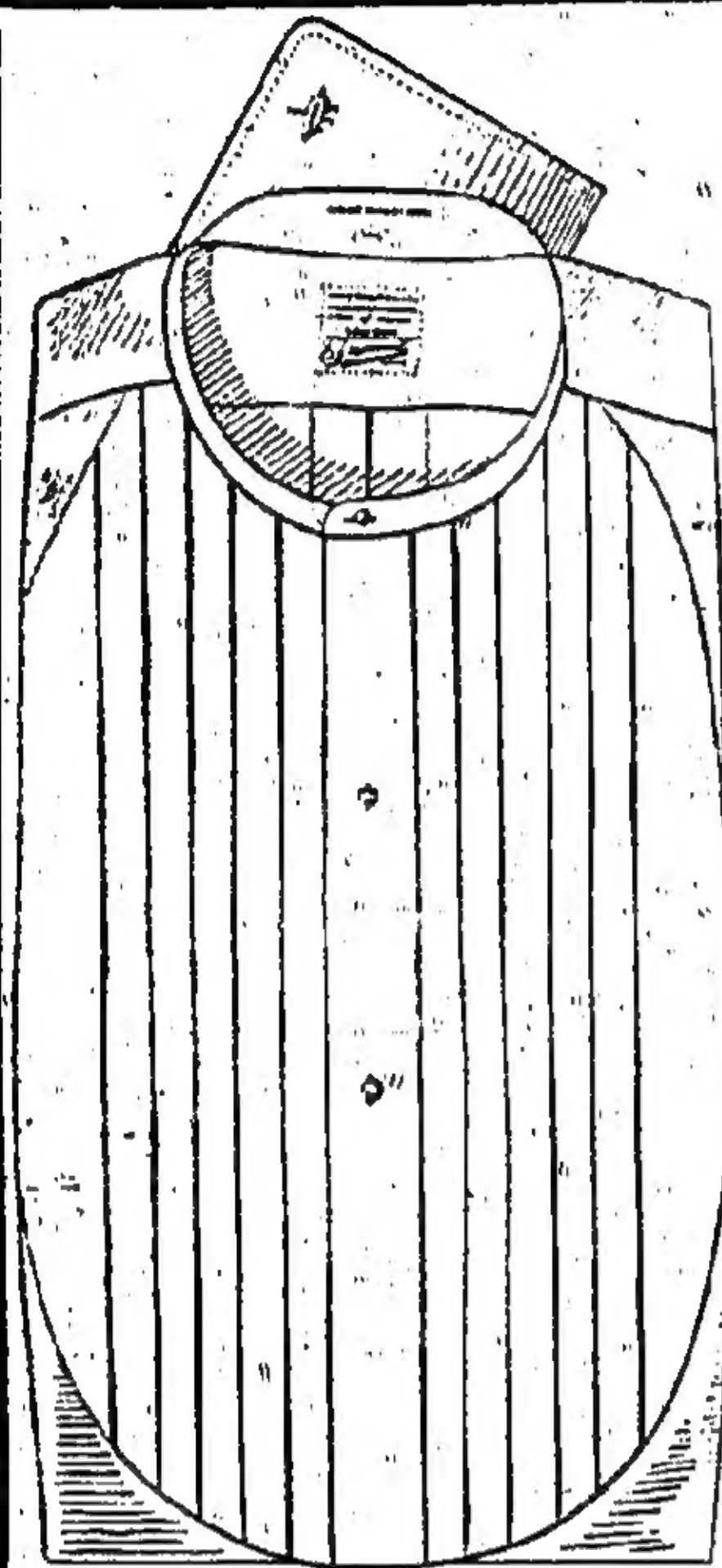


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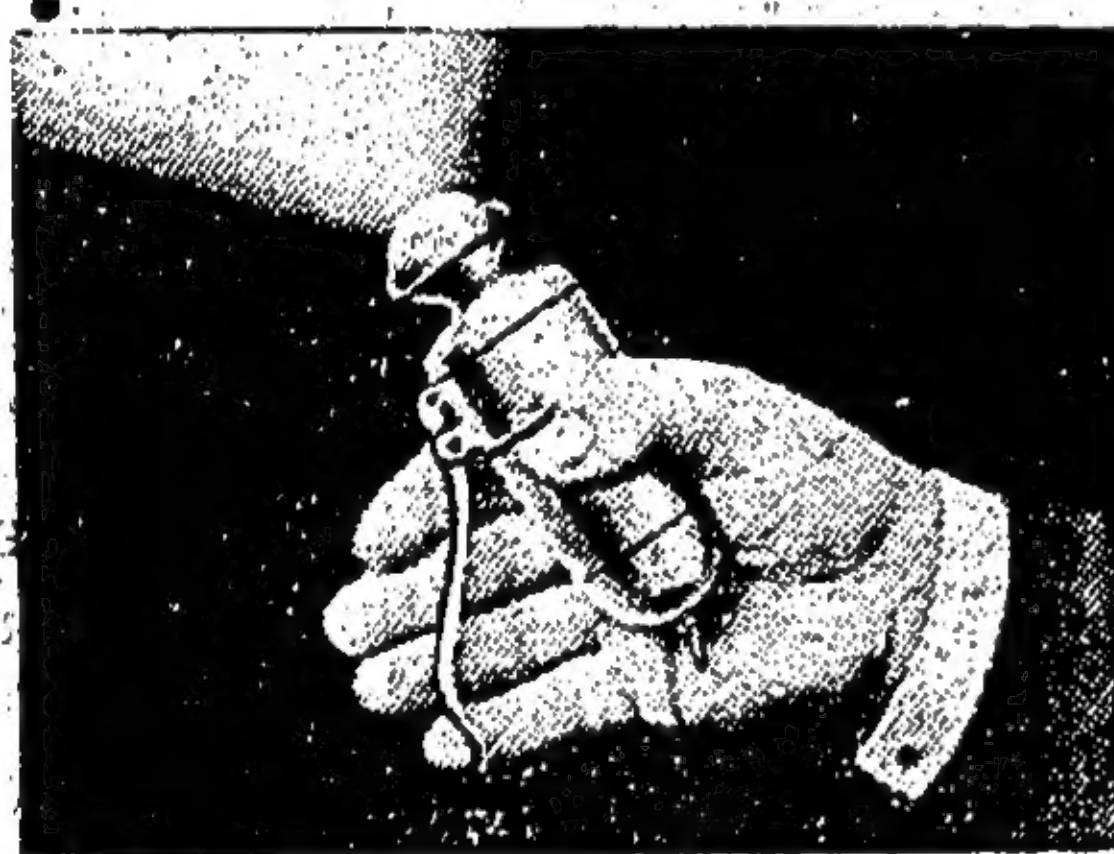
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WHAT PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE WOULD MEAN. HEAVY SHRINKAGE OF TRADE PREDICTED.

The Manila Times has started a campaign for the convention of an assembly in Manila for the purpose of mapping out a constitution for the Philippines.

It says:—Our motives are those of an organ, voicing the opinions of the American community endeavouring to interpret the meaning of the political situation here as we think it will develop by the withdrawal of American sovereignty in the near future. If we are wrong in our facts we know there are many who will be only too glad to tell us where we are in error.

We have been asked to explain our statement that the foreign trade of the Islands would shrink by \$100,000,000 upon the granting of complete independence to the Islands.

It is estimated that next year's sugar crop will amount to 4,000,000 pounds. Assuming that the sugar tariff, which now gives Philippine sugar an advantage in the American market of 2.5 per cent, is made applicable to Philippine sugar, as it would if this were an independent government, there would be a loss of \$24,000,000 on sugar alone.

The total value of the Philippine embroidery trade with the United States is estimated at \$20,000,000 annually. It is a well known fact that Philippine embroideries would not be able to compete in the American market, were it not for the high tariff against the French product in favour of the Philippine manufacture. Placed on an equal and competitive basis with French embroidery, the Philippine industry would collapse. The loss in trade would be approximately \$20,000,000 annually.

Any tobacco man will agree that only a very high protective tariff enables the Philippines to sell \$20,000,000 of Philippine cigars in the United States. Subtract that protective duty and the Philippine tobacco industry could not compete in the American field.

Losses from miscellaneous trade would amount to an estimated \$10,000,000.

The armed forces of the United States—the army and navy—spend \$30,000,000 in the Philippines. Assuming that 20 per cent of this \$30,000,000 is distributed in the Islands, the loss from this source, should the forces be withdrawn, would be \$6,000,000, bringing the total loss in trade to \$24,000,000 a year.

In addition to this, the present foreign trade of the Islands, amounting to \$400,000,000, would decline to \$250,000,000. This drop in foreign trade would deprive many people of the means for earning a livelihood. The present budget would have to be cut in half, as foreign business would decrease until present revenues could not be maintained.

Just how the republic would take care of its foreign relations and provide for external and internal defence is something to be thought out by Filipino leaders. To date we have seen no detailed statement or plan.

These are some of the things to be thought out prior to independence. No Congress, except in an unlikely inductive mood, would consider granting independence until these questions have been answered. It is most probable that there must be some answer to these questions before Congress will even grant specific authority for the calling of a constitutional convention. These are questions that can be taken care of at a convention held here and the answers presented to Congress in conclusive form. Such a convention is the only place in which satisfactory answers to these questions can be threshed out.

It is our purpose to pound these facts home to the leaders here, and we propose persevering until that end has been accomplished.

FAR EAST PORTS. COMBATING EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Major Norman White, who arrived at Calcutta from Burma interviewed by a Representative of the Associated Press, said that he had been touring on behalf of the health organisation of the League of Nations, and had visited all the important ports in the Far East. He left Geneva on November 1st, 1922, and during his tour he had visited Singapore, Java, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, Peking, the Philippine Isles, French Indo-China, the Federated Malay States and Bangkok. The chief object of his travel was to enquire into the prevalence of epidemic diseases in important ports in the Far East, and chiefly these diseases of international importance, notably plague, cholera and small-pox. He had been studying the means taken to combat these epidemic diseases in various ports, the part played by shipping in the spread of diseases from port to port and the measures taken to prevent such a spread and the quarantine regulations enforced in various ports. He had also been studying the possibilities of arriving at an international agreement for making port health procedure uniform in the various ports in the Far East.

Everywhere he went he had found a realisation of the fact that the measures taken for eradication of epidemic diseases were matters of international concern and international co-operation and that there was a most pleasant willingness to co-operate. At the present time quarantine regulations and port health procedure were diverse in most respects in various ports, and if it were possible to arrive at some uniform procedure throughout the countries of the Far East, it would not only tend to make port health work more efficient, but it would probably interfere less with commerce than the diverse regulations did at present.

Asked as to the extent of the success of his mission, Major White did not like to commit himself in any way, but he said that it was very difficult for him at present to estimate the value of the results obtained, though he anticipated a great deal of good would come of it.

With regard to his future programme, Major White said that he would be going to Simla and Bombay and thence to Colombo, where he intended to finish his tour. He expected to be in Geneva before the end of July.

THE WAR IN KWANGTUNG. WUCHOW CAPTURED.

A wireless report has reached the General Headquarters at Canton from Shuihing, stating that news from the front had been received to the effect that Wuchow, in Kwangsi, was captured on Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock. The Cantonese troops under General Liang Hung Kai were the first to enter the city.

The capture of Wuchow, says the Canton Daily News, means the end of the West River Campaign. During the few weeks the remnants of Shun Hung Ying's troops in West River district attempted to come down the West River, while Shun Hung Ying and the Northern troops were trying to enter Canton by way of the Yueh-Han Railway, from Shuihwan.

Since the capture of Shuihwan by the Yunnanese troops, and the disastrous defeat of the Northern troops, the enemy troops in the West River were continually retreating back to Kwangsi, their native province. Assisted by the two cruisers of the Navy and several river gunboats, the Cantonese troops in the West River kept pursuing the enemy troops as they were retreating, with the satisfactory result that Wuchow is now captured.

It was thought that the enemy would put up a stubborn resistance at Wuchow, but it happened otherwise, for the city was captured after little fighting.

THE ATTACK ON WAICHOW.

NORTH GATE DEMOLISHED.

The attack on Waichow—General Chen Chiung Ming's headquarters—has been vigorously resumed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen's forces and news has come through to Canton that the North Gate of the city has been "partially demolished" by the 15-centimetre gun brought up from Boca Tigris. An attempt, our Canton contemporary says, was made to enter the city by the Constitutionalist Forces through the North Gate that was demolished, but the enemy troops succeeded in repulsing the attack.

With the effective firing of the new 15-centimetre gun, it is believed that the enemy troops in the city will not be able to hold their position any longer. As soon as a larger portion of the city wall is demolished by this gun another attempt will be made to capture the city.

Now that the North and West River Campaigns have ended, more attention will be devoted to bringing the East River Campaign to a speedy end. More troops can now be spared to participate in the fight in this section of the province.

VICTORIOUS GENERAL'S RETURN FROM SHUIKWAN.

CONFERENCE WITH DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Gen. Yang Hsi-min, commander of the victorious Yunnanese troops, returned from Shuihwan on Tuesday. He called on Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on Wednesday, at General Headquarters to report on the campaign just finished in the North River. According to Gen. Yang, the enemy retreated into Kiangsi, the neighbouring province, and it is most likely that there will be no danger of any more fighting in the North River district. The Yunnanese troops have occupied Nanchang and several other places beyond that city, near the border.

After submitting his report, Gen. Yang had a conference with Dr. Sun in connection with the reorganisation of the Yunnanese troops. The ranks of several of the Yunnanese generals were raised in recognition of their valour shown in the recent fighting.

Now that peace has been restored in the North River districts, some of the Yunnanese troops will be transferred to the East River in order to hasten the end of the campaign there.

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THE ABERDEEN RACE COURSE PROJECT.

MR. NEMAZEE INTERVIEWED.

The scheme for laying out a race course at Aberdeen, in which the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie and the late Mr. Lau Chu Pak were interested, has been again receiving consideration. The capital necessary is estimated at a million dollars.

Mr. H. M. H. Nemazei is one of those now interested in the project and late yesterday afternoon he was interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Press* on the subject. He remarked that the article on the matter which had appeared in an afternoon contemporary was premature in some of its statements. Nothing had been settled. The whole scheme, he said, had been discussed in an informal manner only. It had been revived only within the last week or ten days but during that time the Colonial Secretary had been interviewed by a deputation of those interested in the scheme. The Colonial Secretary was inclined to favour the scheme and informed the deputation that the scheme would be placed before the Government and they would be informed of its decision in due course.

The only thing that had been definitely settled, added Mr. Nemazei, was that there would be no difficulty as regards raising the necessary funds to float the scheme. The proposal is that twenty persons shall furnish the capital. Sixteen have signified their readiness to do so and the four other gentlemen in mind are at present out of the Colony.

"Should the Government consent to the scheme," Mr. Nemazei went on to say, "we will then get to work and make our plans, but up to now we have just had informal discussions on the subject." As regards the new racecourse buildings, referred to in our afternoon contemporary, these he was sure had not been discussed in any shape or form. It was certainly news to him to learn that the proposed buildings would be of reinforced concrete.

As regards the new racecourse being worked independently of the Jockey Club, Mr. Nemazei sincerely hoped that if the scheme materialised there would be no such independence, but rather that there would be some sort of working arrangement whereby the new racecourse would be run in cooperation with the Jockey Club.

Mr. Nemazei remarked that many Chinese thought that the scheme would be a great money making concern, similar to the *fan fan* monopolies in Macao, but as far as he could see there would not be a great deal of money to be made out of the proposed course for at least the first five years of its existence.

Asked if it was part of the scheme to build a large number of houses at Aberdeen, Mr. Nemazei said he could not say and concluded the interview by emphasising the point that the scheme just now was "all in the air."

SIR R. HO TUNG'S ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SUGGESTION.

DR. SUN APPROVES.

Arising out of the recent interview published in the columns of *Hongkong Daily Press* the other day, Sir Robert Ho Tung has endeavoured to ascertain from Dr. Sun Yat Sen his view on the suggestion of a round-table conference of the principal leaders in China as a preliminary step towards reaching a *modus vivendi* and received the following telegram, in reply, from Dr. Sun, yesterday afternoon.

From the Generalissimo Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Canton, to Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hongkong.

"I have repeatedly expressed myself in favour of the peaceful unification of China. I therefore approve your suggestion for round-table conference of principal leaders in country.—Sun Yat Sen."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

DOCKYARD WORKER KILLED.

A Kowloon dockyard worker was fatally injured on Wednesday and died on his way to hospital. The deceased, named Chow Kim, was a boiler maker in the yard. He had just finished work and was proceeding along Dock Street to his home when a heavy piece of rock dislodged from the dock reclamation works near by dropped on his head and fractured his skull. He was placed in a motor ambulance and despatched to the Kwong Wah Hospital, where he died before the hospital was reached.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

SCHEME DISCUSSED AT THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ALLOTMENT OF 22 BUILDINGS NOT SUFFICIENT.

The proposed scheme for the Hongkong Section of the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition was discussed at a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and, judging from a reply given by Mr. Ip Lau Chuen (the General Secretary of the Chamber) to a question put to him by the Hon. Mr. Kotewall, the scheme will fructuate and should prove a great success. Mr. Ip said that the 22 shop spaces, which are to form the frontage of a Chinese street in the Hongkong section, would not be sufficient.

This reply is of special interest in view of a rumour that was afloat some time ago that the Chinese were not taking to the scheme as eagerly as was expected.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Li Po-kwai, who, in opening the meeting, asked the representatives of the Chinese Chamber, serving on the joint committee of the two Chambers appointed to deal with the matter, to report to the meeting any fresh progress made.

The Hon. Mr. Kotewall said that Sir Robert Ho Tung and he had had a meeting with the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and they had since ascertained that the sum of \$150,000, granted by the Government would be specially devoted to the assistance of the Chinese taking part in the exhibition. This money would be used for the purpose of covering freights and passage fares. As regards the dimensions of the buildings to be erected in the Hongkong Section of the Exhibition he suggested that they had better leave the matter in the hands of the Hongkong committee working in London.

Mr. Ip Lau Chuen spoke of the possibility of Chinese women being sent to the exhibition and remarked that he had received several enquiries on that point. As to the dimensions of the buildings he mentioned that it was the desire of the Chinese that the shops should be 30 feet wide. Amongst the number of applications for shop spaces he had received there were included several from truckwood, rattan, lacquer and embroidery firms.

Sir Robert Ho Tung informed the meeting that he himself wished to apply for two buildings for the purpose of exhibiting silk worms as reared by him in the New Territories and of giving an exhibition of Chinese silk weaving. His applications were, of course, subject to news from England as to whether the climatic conditions permitted the installation of this feature.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Kotewall, the Secretary announced that the 22 shop spaces would not be sufficient to meet the applications for space that he expected to receive during the next few days.

CHINESE PAWNBROKERS.

EXCESSIVE RATES OF INTEREST CHARGED.

Prompted by a spirit of public service, Mr. Wei Po chuen prosecuted the proprietor of the Yat On Pawn shop at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, for having charged an excessive rate of interest on articles in pawn.

Mr. Wei conducted his own case in Court whilst the defendant was represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

Mr. Wei, in the box, told Mr. Melbourne that he was a member of a Chinese amateur dramatic society and some time ago a number of articles of stage regalia were stolen by a boy, and later pawned at the defendant's shop. The articles were later recovered and when he (the complainant) sent a man to the shop to redeem the articles he was charged 10 per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent.

Mr. Lo submitted that the prosecution failed simply because there was nothing in the Ordinance which made the charging of excessive interest an offence. There was a penalty provided for every other irregularity but that, Mr. Wei, he said, was clever enough to bring the prosecution but he was not clever enough to read into the law.

Continuing, Mr. Lo said that his client was prepared to let Mr. Wei have the articles back at a proper rate of interest, but in doing so he emphasised the point that he had no case to answer.

The Magistrate, said he realised that Mr. Wei had been prompted by public spirit in bringing the case before the Court, but drew his attention to the point made by Mr. Lo.

Mr. Wei said that in the circumstances he was quite prepared to withdraw the summons.

The summons was withdrawn.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

POLICE REWARD OFFERED.

We learn that the police are offering a reward of \$2,000 to any person who can give information which will lead to the arrest of the would-be assassins of Mr. Shum, the Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, who was shot at and wounded on Monday last, near the Hongkong Club.

Mr. Shum's condition, we gather, is very satisfactory. He is now well on the road to recovery and is expected to be released from Hospital in the course of the next week or so.

WAS THE MOTIVE POLITICAL?

We notice that the *Canton Daily News* is complaining regarding reports in the Hongkong papers in connection with the attempt to assassinate Mr. Shum Tze Leung, manager of the Chinese Telegraph Administration in Hongkong.

It says:—The report attributes the attack as being provoked by a purely political motive and then goes on to support that accusation by showing that Dr. Sun had attempted to remove Shum by sending another man to take his place. From this incident the Hongkong papers would have the world believe that the assassins were employed by Dr. Sun's government to commit the attack.

The Kwangtung Government did appoint some one else to take Shum's place because there is proof that he abused his position in the telegraph office at Hongkong for political purposes against the Kwangtung Government by delaying telegrams which passed through Hongkong in transit and by transmitting and deciphering coded telegrams to Shen Hung-yung and other enemies of the Kwangtung Government. The fact that he was deciphering the telegrams proves that he had a private code in his possession. Thus all this time he was acting as the emissary of Wu Pei-fu and Shen Hung-yung. Besides, the telegraph office in Hongkong is under the control of the superior office in Canton and this was why the change was ordered. However, Shum has been sheltering himself behind the Hongkong Government all the time so that negotiations have been necessarily carried on between the two governments in regard to this matter. The new nominee is a prominent resident of Hongkong, a *persona grata* to the Hongkong Government, and taking the recent example of change in the Shamen office, it is expected that negotiations would soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

From the report, it is apparent that he was shot at, but the assassins had managed to make good their escape leaving no traces behind so far as we have been able to ascertain. In spite of this, the three principal journals in Hongkong in reporting the case ended by saying that the motive for the crime is believed to be political, and that "the outrage had something to do with these events" meaning the negotiations for the change of the post of manager of the telegraph office at Hongkong. We cannot understand how or why this sort of a conclusion should be arrived at by the Hongkong journals inimical and prejudicial to the cause of the Kwangtung Government.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
The feast of the Patron of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be celebrated on Sunday next. A general meeting will be held at 11 a.m. in the Mission House, Catholic Cathedral, at which an address will be given by Mr. W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, B.A.
The Society, which is the oldest charitable organization in the Colony, celebrates this year the 60th anniversary of its foundation in Hongkong. Today it provides for 172 poor families of different nationalities. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged Poor, Kowloon Tong, was founded by the Society a few years ago, but has recently been taken over by the Little Sisters of the Poor.
The Society has specially interested itself during recent years in providing for the education of the children of the very poor. It maintains two vernacular schools—one in Wanchai and the other in Yau-mai—and also pays the fees for an English education for a large number of poor children.
The Society depends almost entirely for its funds on the proceeds of the annual Bazaar, which is held each year in December, and in connection with which there is usually a draw for a motor car and other valuable prizes. We understand that there is to be a special effort to make this year's Bazaar a record success, in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Society's foundation in this Colony.

COURT MARTIAL.

A CORPORAL'S BEER IN A BASIN.

Corpl. George Henry Hawk of the King's Regiment, was court-martialled at Murray Barracks yesterday for allowing beer to be in the guard room at 9.30 p.m. and for obtaining beer from the Corporals' Room while in command of the regimental quarter guard.

Major A. L. Cruickshank, D.S.O., R.G.A., presided over the Court, the other members being Capt. R. Newton King, of the Bombay Grenadiers, and Lieut. G. J. Jones, of the King's Regiment. Lieut. J. W. Thompson prosecuted and the accused, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Lieut. C. P. Moore, M.C.

The evidence showed that when Regimental Provost Sergeant Fowler strolled into the guard room at about 9.30 p.m. on June 30th he saw a basin of beer on the table. He asked Corpl. Hawk, who was in charge of the guard, what it was doing there and got no reply. Later on he looked through the guard room window and saw the Corpl. drink out of the basin and then hand it to a sentry, who also had a drink. A military policeman told the sergeant that he had seen the Corpl. take a water-bottle from behind some shelves in the guard room and on watching there the Sergeant found two water-bottles full of beer in a whitewash bucket. He then took charge of the beer, and placed the Corpl. under arrest.

Drummer Wilkinson testified to having been sent over with two water-bottles to the Corporals' Room where in accordance with Corpl. Hawk's instructions, he gave them to Corpl. Kite. Afterwards Corpl. Kite handed them back full and he took them to Corpl. Hawk.

Lieut. Moore argued for the defence that the second charge of obtaining beer was entirely unnecessary, furthermore, had not been proved by the evidence. The Court, however, held the accused guilty and closed the proceedings to consider its sentence.

CORPORAL WHO WALKED WITH A PRIVATE.

Corporal A. C. Kite appeared before the Court in connection with the supply of beer mentioned in the first case, and was charged, in addition, with neglecting to obey Battalion Standing Orders by walking out with a private soldier and by being improperly dressed.

The same witnesses were heard in connection with the supplying of the beer and Regimental Sergeant Mitchell gave evidence on the other charges. He said that on June 30th at about 2.45 p.m. he was coming along Queen's Road in a ricksha when he saw Corpl. Kite standing outside the Soldiers' Club talking to two privates. The Corpl. was improperly dressed—he was wearing shorts and puttees and had neither a waist belt nor a regimental cap. He put Corpl. Kite under open arrest and ordered him to return to his barracks.

After hearing the evidence the Court closed to consider the sentences in the two cases.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their report dated Saigon, July 3rd, state:—

There is no change to report in our rice market, which continues very dull and without important transactions.

A fair amount of broken rice has been sold to France and prices have advanced considerably, but, owing to the lack of rice business these transactions are limited.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to June 18th is 701,060 tons against 571,587 tons in 1922.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifed, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$5.50 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for July-August shipment.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 19th, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,120 b.
Canton Insurance	100 (52) b.
Union Insurance	2 1/2 b.
Kowloon Wharves	31 1/2 b. 1 1/2 c.
Shanghai Dock	14 9 b. 1 1/2 c.
Hongkong Wharves	14 500 b.
Hongkong Land	3 370 b.
Shanghai Cottons	100 a.
Cement	30 s. 1 1/2 c. 30 s.
China Lights	2 1520 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; a—at sea.

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[1073]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

MEMBERS are reminded that the FEAST to the Society's Patron, St. VINCENT DE PAUL, will be celebrated on SUNDAY, 22ND JULY. A GENERAL MEETING will be held at 11 A.M. at the Mission House, CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. Mr. W. G. FITZ-GIBSON, R.A., has kindly consented to address the Meeting on "The Catholic Church and Labour". Members and their Families and Friends are invited. It is hoped that all Members will endeavour to be present.
F. H. BARNES,
Acting President General.

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"AUSTRALIAN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of July, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 25th of July, 1923, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before 25th of July, 1923, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

S.S. "CHAMBERD"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., also Cargo ex "VILLE DE VERDUN" and "MIN" from HAVRE, COGNAC, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1923. [1064]

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK HUGHES in our Firm have Ceased.
HUGHES & HUGHES.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1923. [1068]

G. R. E.

NOTICE

TO OWNERS AND DRIVERS OF
MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE Coastal Road between CASTLE PEAK and TAI WAI is CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC. The Coastal Road from the Junction of the T. to Road to TAI WAI is NOW OPEN TO TRAFFIC.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1923. [1072]

G. R. E.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that QUEEN'S ROAD EAST between ARNOLD STREET and WAN CHAI ROAD WILL BE CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC from TUESDAY, 17th INST., until further Notice.
P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Acting Capt. Supt. of Police.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1086]

PEAK CHURCH.

On the Remaining SUNDAYS in JULY and the SUNDAYS in AUGUST there will be EVENING SERVICE at 6.30 at the PEAK CHURCH. The Preacher on July 22nd will be Rev. J. KIRK MACDONALD, and on the following Sundays the Rev. A. D. STEWART. All Seats are Free. [1067]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS'
SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 6, Des Vaux Road,
2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4308. [107]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SIX DOLLAR per Share, for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE ON WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July, to Wednesday, 8th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1050]

CHINA SEAS.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

AS from the 22nd JULY, 1923, and until further Notice Two (2) Junkies employed in taking Soundings and Borings in the Harbour on a Line from ERASTE FINE to HOLT'S WHARF.

Each of the said Junkies will exhibit:—
By Day—On the Foremast a Red Ensign and 4 feet below a Black Ball 2 feet in diameter.

By Night—On the Foremast 2 Red Lights in a Vertical Line one over the other, 4 feet apart; and at the Bow and also at the Stern one White Light each of the White Lights is to be placed 6 feet above the Gunwhale.

All Vessels are Warned to give These Junkies a Safe Berth and to proceed at Slow Speed when passing.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.
Harbour Master, etc.

Harbour Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1069]

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 13/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's People, The Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our Big List mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 13/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.

Send 13/- to-day to
PERIODICAL POSTING CO.,
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND. [1781]

TENDERS WANTED.

RELIABLE CONTRACTORS are invited to Tender for the following Works:—
Over 20,000 cu. feet Cut-moulded and Fine Punched Granite.
Over 35,000 cu. feet Brickwork.
For Particulars, apply to the
HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST CO., LTD.,
Architects,
Powell & Building.
[1026]

TO LET

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for Leprosy, Leucodermis, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, etc., in Four Weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write: R. 7 to 8 (\$3.50) Per Week. Full particulars Free under cover. "SM" WORKS, Bradon Square (H.P.) Calcutta. (India) 105

THE PRINCE-OLIVIER AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship
"KIDDERPORE"
carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port at Noon on SATURDAY the 21st Inst., taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement), will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office up to 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1059]

HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

INTIMATIONS

P.&O. BANKING CORPORATION
LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1920)
with which is affiliated
THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,
INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £5,000,000
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP ... £2,394,160
RESERVE FUND ... £290,000

HEAD OFFICE

123, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.
WEST LONDON BRANCH:
14-16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking, and Exchange Business of every description, and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal Cities of the world.
O. CHAMPKIN,
Manager.
23, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL
BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

York Building, Chater Road Hongkong.
BRANCHES:
Shanghai—51, Kiangsue Road,
Hankow—British Consulate.

CORRESPONDENTS IN:
London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swat, W. Malacca, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits.
Inquiries are welcome.

1923] T. B. MAL, Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
INCORPORATED.

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NEW YORK CITY.

INTERNATIONAL
BANKING-SHIPING-TRAVEL

Eighty Offices are established in the Principal Cities of the World to provide Commercial Organisations and Private Individuals with a complete World Wide Banking, Shipping and Travel Service.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.
DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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BAGGAGE INSURANCE.

CABLE AND POSTAL REMITTANCES.

PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every approved Banking, Shipping and Travel Transaction.
P. J. VANHECKE,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) ... 55,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 24,900,000
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE
CHINESE GOVERNMENT ... 3,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

Paris 9, Rue Bonaparte.
LONDON OFFICE:
64, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
NEW YORK: The Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:

Changchun, Hankow, Manchouli, Tientsin, Chefoo, Harbin, Newchwang, Urumtsch, Dairen, Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Haikow, Shanghai.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms of application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.

H. A. RODGERS,
Manager.
337]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XL, XL, XL.

WANTED.—British Import Firm desires the Services of FULLY COMPETENT MAN to take charge and build up Business in Sundries, Metals, etc. Must have Good Connections with the Chinese and have Reliable Brokers. Apply in confidence, stating Age, Experience and Salary required to Box No. 22, c/o Daily Press Office. [109]

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS in Los Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road. [108]

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap... 50 cts. per box

Coal, Tar Soap... 50 " "

Carbolic... 50 " "

Colgate's Floating Bath Soap... 20 " per Tab

Vinolia L. & L. Soap... 50 " per box

Carbolic Soap... 50 " "

Coal Tar Soap... 50 " "

Medical Soap... \$1.20 " "

Terebene Soap... 1.20 " "

Zambuk Soap... 1.75 " "

Cimolite Soap... 1.00 " "

Colgate's Sulphur Soap... 60 cts.

Zenobia Assorted Soap... 5.00

Savon Pale Amandes... 25 cts. Tab. 2.75 per box 1 doz.

Rimmels Cologne Soap... 1.50 " per box

J. & J.'s Baby Soap... 1.35 " "

Gerard's Eucalyptus Soap... 10 cts. Tab. 1.00 " per doz.

Piver's Soap assorted... 3.00 " per box

Oatmeal Soap... 1.00 " "

Antezema Soap... 1.00 " "

R. & G.'s Heliotrope Soap... 5.00

" Savon Fleur

" D'Amour &

" Ambre Rose... 6.00 " "

" Assorted Best... 3.75 " "

" Round... 2.25 " "

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 16.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 20TH, 1923.

THE FOUR MILLION RAILWAY
LOAN.

We have not had long to wait for confirmation of the Times statement, printed yesterday, that arrangements were far advanced for the flotation of new capital in the neighbourhood of four millions sterling by a well-known Far Eastern railway company, guaranteed by the Government of the country in which the railway operates. Everybody, of course, would rule out the Chinese Government in the first guess, but it might be a little difficult to identify the Railway Company as the Southern Manchurian railway when we are told that the loan will be "guaranteed by the Government of the country in which the railway operates."—for the Japanese Government is not yet the Government of the whole of the territory through which the South Manchurian railway runs. However, we have now the definite news that the South Manchurian Railway Administration is floating a loan of four millions sterling in five per cent. sterling bonds at the price of 98, and that the Japanese Government is unconditionally guaranteeing the principal and interest. There will probably be little difficulty in raising this money, for the South Manchurian Railway is one of the most profitable enterprises of the kind in Asia. When the Japanese took over the South Manchurian railways from the Russians, after the Russo-Japanese war, the total mileage was 437. In the course of the fifteen years which have since elapsed the mileage has been extended to 1,108. On the railways alone, according to a recent financial statement, the capital outlay has been gold yen 173,847,524, but there are many auxiliary enterprises, such as mining, iron and steel, manufacture,

electricity, harbour works and so forth, and the total capital expenditure is shown as G.Y. 474,433,769. But, in addition to the Company's interests in South Manchuria, it "holds in trust" the railways in Chosen, (Korea), 1,159 miles in length, and manages them. Leaving the Chosen railways out of consideration, however, the phenomenal development of the Company's enterprise in South Manchuria is strikingly shown in the fact that its annual receipts in fifteen years have grown from Yen 12,341,115 to Yen 117,100,000, and the profit increased from Yen 2,016,555 to Yen 31,394,139. In a little brochure recently published concerning Japanese activities in Manchuria and Mongolia, an interesting comparison is instituted between the returns of the South Manchurian railway and the returns of the Chinese Government railways—numbering fifteen and having a total mileage of 6,042. The returns for 1920 are taken for the purposes of comparison. The gross receipts on these 6,042 miles of Chinese railways is given as "roughly \$91,443,632," as compared with gold yen \$5,316,505 for the South Manchurian Railway whose mileage is but one-sixth that of the Chinese railways. In 1921 the net profit on the South Manchurian railways was gold yen 43,021,415. The cables do not mention what is to be done with this loan of four millions sterling, but we do not doubt that the intention is to devote it to railway extension. Japan has been constantly pressing upon the Chinese authorities the need for more railways in Manchuria and in Inner Mongolia, in order to promote the development of the rich resources of this vast territory. The enormous trade developments which have accrued in Manchuria from the manifold activities of the South Manchurian Railway Administration during the past fifteen years in themselves recommend the loan to the investing public, and the fact that the Japanese Government unconditionally guarantees the principal and interest might well be expected to doubly assure its successful flotation, even if any doubts may arise as to political stability in Manchuria. For the Chinese Government this loan flotation has very obvious lessons. The history of the South Manchurian Railway suggests plainly enough what the possibilities are in most of the eighteen provinces of China, given stable government and efficient administration.

Our Macao correspondent informs us that a local ordinance has been passed which enables merchants to sue for the recovery of business debts. Hitherto that has not been possible in Macao.

His Majesty King Gustav V. of Sweden has conferred upon Major P. W. D. Oliverona, Engineer-in-Chief to the Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, the knighthood of the Nordstjerne Order.

A report has been made to the police by a man named Yui Hop Kwai of No. 5, Mallory Street, to the effect that on Wednesday evening he went on board the s.s. *Wah Lee* which was lying in the harbour and whilst on board he was attacked by six men and robbed of \$200 in money.

We learn that the Macao Government has decided to place all insurance on Government properties with Portuguese Insurance Companies. All policies placed with foreign companies will lapse when the terms of the current policies expire. None of the Portuguese Companies are represented in the Far East, we understand, and the business will therefore be sent to Lisbon.

"You can easily get away from the Canton police after arrest by offering them a few ten-cent pieces," said a man who stood charged before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday with attempting to bribe a constable after he had been arrested for attempting to pick the pocket of a pedestrian. The accused went on to say that he thought the same custom prevailed in Hongkong as in Canton. The case was formally remanded.

Our Canton contemporary states that Mr. Hing Yun Loo, the Procurator-General of the Constitutionalist Government at Canton, has made arrangements with the Hongkong Authorities to visit Victoria Gaoi to-day. Our contemporary says:—Mr. Hing Yun Loo has been working hard to bring about judicial reforms in Canton. He has succeeded in having undesirable and dishonest law officers dismissed and competent and foreign educated men appointed as new judges and procurators. He is also interested in prison reform and has taken steps to prepare plans for an up-to-date prison and houses of detention.

A small boy in attempting to avoid a motor-car at Causeway Bay on Wednesday night ran into another car, No. 78, and was knocked down. The boy was badly cut about the face and had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

An amazing advertising "stunt" was performed on the Praya, near Blake Pier, yesterday, at one o'clock when a large crowd witnessed the spectacle of a man hanging by the feet from a fire-escape at a height of about 30 feet above ground. Two firemen had strapped him tightly into a straight jacket with his arms crossed in front of him. He was then hauled up the escape by the ankles, hanging head downwards. After some vigorous contortions he managed to get his arms over his head, and then succeeded in releasing himself from the straight-jacket. This occupied a couple of minutes and the perspiring magician was loudly applauded on the success of his thrilling performance.

The death took place yesterday of Mr. Chiu T. Ting, a very old and most respected Chinese resident of the Colony. The deceased gentleman was 83 years of age and was considered one of the wealthiest residents of Hongkong. He was connected with a number of Chinese business houses in Bonham Strand and owned several large businesses. The late Mr. Chiu had served for three terms as Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee. He was noted for his generosity and many deserving causes benefited considerably by his ever-open purse. To the Hongkong University he donated large sums of money. The deceased's residence was at Po Hing Fong, where he died. He leaves three sons and many grandchildren to mourn his loss. His sons are well-known in Chinese circles. One is at present serving on the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital.

What appears to have directly led to the Cabinet crisis in the Philippines is the re-instatement, by order of the Governor-General, of Ray Conley, chief of the secret service gambling squad, after a board of investigation had exonerated him of charges brought against him by the Secretary of the Interior (Dr. Jose P. Laurel). "First the latter official resigned, then followed the resignation of the Mayor of Manila. Then the department secretaries came to a secret agreement to resign, and Mr. Quezon, President of the Senate, was reported as ready to resign also. Now comes news of the resignation of the Filipino Cabinet in blue. Secretary Laurel in his letter of resignation said: "I cannot have a dishonest man under me." The right of the Governor-General to appoint the board of investigation is questioned, it being argued that the Administrative Code invests the Mayor with the right to suspend or dismiss any official or employee of the city, who is not appointed by the Governor-General, and to recommend to the Governor-General the suspension or dismissal of any official or employee of the city named by him. Another question has arisen regarding Conley's pay for the three months he had been under suspension. The Treasurer refused the payment on the ground that the Mayor's signature was absent from the papers. On the other hand the district auditor's view is that if Conley's reinstatement without the consent of the Mayor or that of the Secretary of the Interior is legal, then he is entitled to his back pay. The problem had not been finally decided when the last mail left.

CONSERVING THE WATER SUPPLY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have been much interested in reading the open letter to the Head of the Sanitary Department which appears in your issue of to-day.

There is much in what the critic says. Where we have a risk of shortage of water from time to time, it is the bounden duty of the authorities to obviate waste and superfluous use.

This can be done (1) by using sea-water for cleansing and flushing streets and drains; (2) by making it compulsory that houses should have cisterns for storage of rain-water, which can be used for various domestic purposes other than drinking. Water is thus stored in murg Colonies, and is kept free from contamination. In this Colony much water that runs to waste during the rainy season might be saved and utilised.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. V. M. KOCH.

July 19th, 1923.

CABLES.

(LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

London, July 18th.
His Majesty The King today granted an audience to a deputation from the Royal Asiatic Society, on the occasion of its centenary.
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales had previously welcomed representatives from foreign dominions and societies. He paid tribute to the predominant part played by public servants in scholarly contributions to Oriental research.

The society was entertained to luncheon by the Government, Viscount Peel, P.C., G.B.E., presiding. Sir John Jordan was among the guests.

A GERMAN REVOLUTION?
GOVERNMENT SAYS "RUMOUR IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

Berlin, July 18th.
A semi-official statement declares that the rumours regarding the possibility of a civil war in Germany are without foundation. "As the overwhelming majority of the German people obviously will not allow itself to be led by any influence into criminal foolishness or sanguinary political fights," but, in the event of an attempt at a forcible revolt, the Government will ruthlessly use all means at its disposal to overcome such an attack against the existence of the Reich.

RUM RUNNING CHARGE.
CAPTAIN OF BRITISH SCHOONER
REMAINED.

Boston, July 18th.
The negro captain of the British schooner *Kudusk*—which the coast guard cutter *Ospre* seized twenty-five miles off Cape Ann and towed into Boston—has been charged in the Federal Court with participating in a rum running conspiracy.

He pleaded "Not guilty," but admitted that the schooner, when seized, had aboard 1,800 cases of whisky and gin consigned from Trinidad to St. Pierre. Counsel for the defence contended that the captain had been arrested in violation of the law of nations. Accused was remanded till August. Bail was fixed at \$3,000.

The *Kudusk* is still in harbour. It has not been decided whether she will be permitted to take her cargo to St. Pierre.

TRANS-AMERICAN FLIGHT.

LIEUTENANT MAUGHAN MAKES
SECOND ATTEMPT.

New York, July 18th.
Lieutenant Maughan started this morning on a second attempt to fly over the United States between dawn and dusk.

[Lieutenant Maughan's previous attempt to fly across the United States between dawn and dusk was made on July 9th. The attempt was abandoned near St. Joseph, Missouri, owing to engine trouble.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE
HEDJAZ-EGYPTIAN DISPUTE
CONTINUES.

London, July 18th.
The reply of King Hussein in the dispute with Egypt says Hussein's representatives informed Emir Elhaj, the Egyptian representative, that Hussein is quite willing to receive him and a medical mission and to permit him to land without restrictions all medicines and hospital equipment required, but refuses to countenance the Emir's plans to establish hospitals at Jeddah and Mecca as an infringement of the sovereign rights of the Mecca Government. Hussein therefore blames the Egyptian Government for the incident.
[The dispute between the Egyptian and the Hedjaz Government arose out of the latter's refusal to admit the Egyptian medical mission sent as usual with the Holy Carpet to Mecca, on the ground that it is infringing Hedjaz independence. Consequently, the Egyptian Government ordered the return of the Carpet from Jeddah to Egypt, with the medical mission. The \$3,000 and the shipment of corn and oil annually sent to Hedjaz were withheld.]

INDIAN GOVERNMENT
OBNSURED

Simla, July 18th.
The Legislative Assembly by 48 votes to 23, passed a resolution by Sir Sivaswami Aiyer, censuring the Government action in guaranteeing the Imperial Bank against loss in connection with payments by it in connection with the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.
VITAL NECESSITY FOR STABLE
CONDITIONS.

London, July 18th.
In the House of Commons, replying to the debate on the Board of Trade Estimates, Sir Lloyd Greame pointed out that the export trade at the beginning of 1932 showed a deficit of 33 per cent, compared with the pre-war year, which by the beginning of 1933 had dropped to 20 per cent. Traders and others, however, almost unanimously said orders were not coming in to-day owing to the general uncertainty due to failure to obtain a world settlement. Prospects throughout our industries were nothing like as good as last January. The speaker stressed the vital necessity of setting stable conditions, also the necessity of a steady, bold policy for developing Imperial resources in the Dominions and Colonies.

A BIG AIRSHIP SCHEME.
A MEANS OF LINKING UP THE
EMPIRE

London, July 18th.
The Duke of Sutherland, presiding over the Air League of Empire, said he was hopeful that a decision would be taken very shortly on the big airship scheme, before the Imperial Conference. The Defence Committee believe the scheme would turn out a most far-reaching one both as a means of linking up the Empire and making the Far East our eventual goal. "We shall gradually move by stages in that direction, first possibly to India, then India, perhaps in seventy-two hours, then on round the world."

PERSIA AND THE SOVIET.

Tehran, July 18th.
The Soviet trade delegation left, apparently, without achieving its object of inducing the Persian merchants to participate in the Nijninovgorod Fair.

The Soviet delegation which is working for the revision of the Russo-Persian tariffs is, however, remaining.

NEW DUTCH NAVY BILL

The Hague, July 18th.
The Cabinet has decided to submit to the States General in the autumn a new Navy Bill, to be enforced on January 1st, 1934.

The Minister of Finance, who does not approve the project, has tendered his resignation to the Queen, who referred it to the Premier.

MILITARY SERVICE IN
BELGIUM.

Brussels, July 18th.
The Chamber, by 76 votes to 69, with eight abstentions, adopted an article under the Military Service Bill prolonging the period of service for two months during the occupation of the Ruhr.

ANOTHER SEIZURE IN
THE RUHR.

Paris, July 18th.
A message from Düsseldorf says the French have seized 26 milliard marks intended for railway strikers.

THE MARK.
REICHSSTAG ATTACK ON MARK
MAGNATE PROFITEERS.

A weighty indictment of the German industrial and agrarian magnates was made in the Reichstag last month by Herr Aufhäuser, a trade union leader, who was entrusted with the task of demanding from the Government adequate measures for relieving the want due to the continued depreciation of German currency.
He declared that there were those who said it was a crime at the present juncture to try to throw light on the causes of German economic misfortune and to add:
"It is not a few persons, but definite and entire classes of the German proletariat who are using the present want for their own ends. Those who have used the devaluation of the mark for their own schemes have not attempted to increase production but have worked for their private ends. The great industrialists have repeatedly imposed conditions for helping the State. Do you suppose that people abroad do not know that the money of the German capitalists is in foreign banks?"

A member on the Right shouted, "Prove it!"
"The proof can be given you by every American and English bank," replied Herr Aufhäuser.
He complained bitterly that the Government did nothing. It was only after the occupation of the Ruhr that an attempt was made to stabilize the mark, and then it was done on political and not on economic grounds. This action was doomed to failure from the beginning.

"The industrialists," he added, "have availed the State, for they have increased their wealth through speculation. At the same time they tried to get out of paying taxes to the State."

MR. BALDWIN'S ASSURANCE OF ACTION.
In reply to a question by Mr. Comdr. Kenworthy recently Mr. Baldwin said in the House of Commons that he had observed that the German Mark stood at a lower level than did the Austrian crown at the date when the League of Nations intervened to prevent the financial collapse of Austria.
Mr. Spencer: The Austrian crown stabilized itself directly Austria ceased printing bank notes. Does he not think the same thing would happen if they did not continue printing money in Germany?
Mr. Baldwin: A lot of curious things might happen if Germany stopped printing bank notes.
Mr. Comdr. Kenworthy: Are we to understand that the Government are acquiescent and doing nothing at all?
Mr. Baldwin: No.
Mr. Comdr. Kenworthy: Then that are we doing?
Mr. Baldwin: The hon. member will soon see. (Laughter.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF CHANGSHA RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

Peking, July 18th.
The Japanese from Changsha returned to their residences yesterday.

LINCHING INDEMNITIES
COMPLETED.

DIPLOMATIC BODY'S NOTE NEARING
COMPLETION.

Peking, July 18th.
The Diplomatic Body's committee consider that the Linching indemnities have been completed.
They report that a Note is now being drafted. This will be submitted shortly to a plenary meeting of the Diplomatic Corps and then handed to the Waichiaoju (Chinese Foreign Office).

LOSS OF THE "RANGER"
STRONG COMMENTS ALONG CHINA
COAST.

London, July 18th.
In the House of Commons, during questions regarding the sinking of the steamship *Ranger* off the Malayan Coast, Mr. E. Shinwell suggested that there were very strong comments all along the China Coast regarding the section of the merchant Shipping Act relating to the complement of officers to be carried in ships.

Viscount Wolmer replied that the Court of Enquiry found that all the requirements of the law had been carried out regarding this particular ship.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY BONDS.

London, July 18th.
The South Manchurian Railway has issued 24,000,000 five per cent sterling bonds at the price of 88. The Japanese Government unconditionally guarantees the principal and interest.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION ON
RAILWAYS.

A SHANGHAI PROTEST.
Peking, July 18th.
The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular telegram throughout the country protesting against the proposal of foreign intervention on the railways.

NORTH-WESTERN REGION.
SYSTEM OF CONTROL REGULATIONS.

Peking, July 18th.
Regulations have been issued regarding the authority and system of control of the Tapan of the North-Western Region.

The Inspector-General of the Army, namely, Feng Yuhsiang, is in charge of the post, having full administrative and military responsibility in the region, comprising Inner and Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang.

His headquarters are temporarily at Peking, but in case of necessity, the office can be stationed anywhere in that area. In the event of emergency, the Tapan has the right to request the Government to appoint Pacification Commissioners there.

CHINA'S FINANCE MINISTRY.

Peking, July 18th.
Wang Ko-min did not proceed to Loyang, but returned from Peking to Peking, arriving last night.

WANG KO-MIN'S DIRECTORS URGE
"NON-ACCEPTANCE."

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of China, today, it was unanimously decided to urge Wang Ko-min not to accept the post of Finance Minister.
It was argued that although Wang Ko-min would have to sever his connection with the Bank if he accepted the portfolio, yet it would involve the Bank in the suspicion that it was utilizing its resources to assist Wang Ko-min, thus affecting the Bank's credit.
Wang Ko-min was eventually persuaded to adopt this view.

The meeting appointed a deputation of three directors to interview Mr. Ling-wu in order to explain the Bank's reasons for urging Wang Ko-min to refuse the Cabinet position.

THE FILIPINO CABINET CRISIS.

Manila, July 18th.
The Cabinet, in presenting their concerted resignations to the Governor-General, said:
"We have observed for some time past that it is your policy and desire as Governor-General to intervene in and control even the smallest details in the affairs of our Government both in local and in the utter disregard of the authority and responsibility of the department heads and the other officials concerned. Having adopted this course of conduct in your relations with the executive departments and other officials, we beg, with the deepest regret, to frankly state that we are unable to assume responsibility with you in the execution of this policy, and, therefore, tender our resignations."
Governor-General Wood, in replying, said in part as follows:
"Your plans have been deliberately made, and your action is in the character of a challenge and a threat, which I cannot ignore. Under the circumstances, there is no alternative left to me but accept your resignations as presented."
With the acceptance of the resignations of the members of the Cabinet, the Under-Secretaries of the department automatically become Acting Secretaries *ad interim*.

FIGHTING AT CHUNGKING.

Hankow, July 18th.
Information has been received which indicates that very severe fighting has occurred at Chungking.

The port has been closed and communications are cut off.
All steamers have stopped running above Wabhsien.

BRITISH POST OFFICE AT
SHANGHAI.

London, July 18th.
In a letter to the *Times*, Sir John Jordan, replying to Mr. Oscar Berry, who wrote to the same paper on the inconvenience caused by the handing over of the Post Office at Shanghai to Chinese control, says that the transfer of the foreign post office in China generally to Chinese control is an important positive result of the Washington Agreement. It is true that the actual transfer at Shanghai was attended by considerable inconvenience, but few who had witnessed the admirable work of the Chinese Postal Administration in recent years will doubt that the efficient service will be maintained. International morality perhaps will be the largest gainer by the change, as it will no longer be possible to introduce morphine and cocaine and other drugs into China through foreign offices.

BOXER INDEMNITY.
SPANISH PORTION.

Peking, July 18th.
The Government, yesterday, considered the payment of the Spanish portion of the Boxer Indemnity.

Last September, Spain presented a Note to China pointing out that payment in notes involved considerable loss, and later Spain again drew the attention of the Chinese Government to the matter. The latter again referred the matter to the Finance Ministry.

AHEAD OF THE MAIL

(CABLES FROM INDIAN PAPERS.)
HARROW AND INDIA.

London, July 18th.
A cable from the Viceroy of India has been received by the Chairman of the historical pageant now being held at Harrow and is published to-day in the Press. The cable reads: "From the Himalayas to Harrow on the Hill I send the gratitude of India for Harrow's kindly greetings. India cherishes the memory of many distinguished Harrowians who came to her shores to serve the Empire and honour for India. I trust those traditions will long be continued, and I wish all success to the pageant."

VISCOUNT CHAPLIN'S WILL.

London, July 18th.
Hermit's Derby, in which the late Viscount Chaplin is credited with having won 250,000, is recalled by his will leaving only 24,850, the net personality being nil.

BACK TO THE GRIMOLINE.

London, June 28th.
Women are consternated at the dress designers' threat to make mid-Victorian bustles and crinolines a feature of the Autumn modes, says the *Daily Mail's* fashion expert. This was significantly shown at the Paris races and has been worn in dance-rooms. These quaint picture dresses suited the demure debutante beauty, but modern women are likely to protest at being thus hampered in the rush of modern life. Probably the exaggerated advance modes shown will be modified. The newest bustle shows a big bunch of small bows producing a quaint pretty effect. Dressmakers are divided in their opinion and few believe that bustles and crinolines will become popular.

THE COLLAPSE AT CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, July 26th.
The southern portion of the Mahomedan Orphanage in Syed Sally's Lane, Calcutta, was involved in an accident on Tuesday afternoon which resulted in the death of 32 Mahomedan Orphan Boys, while a large number of others were more or less severely injured.

A second floor was being built in the southern portion of the building and while the boys were at noon-prayers, the portion under erection came down with a crash on to the first floor. The northern portion of the building was not affected. Marwari, an eyewitness of the accident, told me that at about 2 p.m. a heavily laden trolley passed down the lane from north to south. He was seated in his house and felt the building shaking. Almost immediately he heard a terrific crash and on rushing out of his house, he saw the air thick with dust and several boys of the Orphanage running about shrieking.

The crowd which gathered immediately began rescue operations when it was known that boys on the first floor had been engulfed by the debris. Very quickly the Fire Brigade and a strong force of police arrived. The police formed a cordon and kept back the crowd. Deputy Commissioner Rai Bahadur Lal and P. Banerjee, Assistant Commissioner, supervised the work of removing the debris.

Thirty-two dead bodies have been removed and about 50 more or less injured boys have been taken to hospital. The boys of school numbered about 320.

OXFORD HONOURS FAMOUS
GENERALS.

London, June 27th.
The honorary degree of D.C.L. has been conferred on Lord Plumer and Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.
THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS IN
SINGAPORE.

The Fifth Congress of the Far Eastern Association (Tropical Medicine) is to be held in Singapore from September 2nd to 17th. On the opening day after a council meeting at 9 a.m. the morning will be devoted to a full session of all members, who will be welcomed by the Patron, Sir Laurence Guillemard. This will be followed by the Presidential address, and then will come a Malaria symposium, with Dr. Malcolm Watson as chairman.

Doctors and scientists from parts of the Far East are attending the Congress, and some very interesting papers have already been promised. These include: New Experiences on the Laboratory diagnosis of small pox, by Professor Hoffman, Cuba; Opium Smoking, by Dr. Galloway, Singapore; further observations upon the role of the tarabagan in the epidemiology of pneumonic plague; A Comparative Study of Clonorchis Sinensis, by Dr. Ch'en Peng, Peking; Determination of "spleen-rate," by Dr. C. S. R. Christophers, Dr. Kiewet de Jonge, Lankhuyzen, Schuffner and Kuno; In a comparison of the Tread and Tread Index in man; Leprosy symposium, Drs. Tull, Travers, Wheatley and others; Axiology, Dr. A. Tull, Macalister; Leath, Perera and others; Beri-beri, official delegates and others; The control of Beri-beri in the Orient, Dr. Stanton Kuala Lumpur; Subjects not yet announced, Dr. De Langen, Java; Running Amok, Dr. Fitzgerald, Johore; Hospital Construction, Professor Webster; The Original Home of Plague, Dr. Wu Lien Teh, Harbin; Some remarks on Malarial Epidemics caused by M. Sinensis, Malaria control in Sarawak, Dr. Stookey, Sarawak; Affections of the eye in Leprosy, Dr. von Driel, Medan; several papers by Professor Frank G. Haughwout, Bureau of Science, Manila.

Various committees are at work making arrangements for the Congress and the entertainment of delegates. Social events in Singapore include an invitation from the Governor and Lady Guillemard to members of the Congress and their wives to a garden party at Government House on September 4th, and dinner parties for the official delegates and their wives on September 5th and 6th. The Congress dinner will be held on September 6th. The official delegates and other visitors will travel to Kuala Lumpur on September 9th, and be entertained there and in other parts of the F.M.S. for some days.

SCIENCE OF KEEPING FIT.
GREAT CAMPAIGN AGAINST
CANCER.

The Times medical correspondent writing on the subject of the Cancer campaign says:
"The problem is far wider than most people imagine. Already we are in possession of a mass of isolated clues, any one of which, if diligently followed up, may lead to victory. Here are a few of them—"

1. Cancer is unknown in the Arctic Circle and probably has never occurred there.
2. A worm has been found inhabiting the body of a cockroach, which is eaten by a rat causes cancer of the stomach.
3. Both X-rays and radium can cause cancer.
4. A botanist, working in America, has recently proved that certain tumours of plants are due to a germ which he has discovered. This germ, if inoculated into healthy plants, always causes tumours. These tumours resemble cancer in many important respects.
5. Tar, paraffin, shale, soot, and arsenic all cause cancer if applied to the skin frequently over a long period of time.
- It is obvious that this body of evidence is quite incomplete. It needs sifting; it must be examined in many different ways; it must be followed up. Yet who is to undertake this work? Men, even doctors, are under the necessity of living while they work. Only the very fortunate possess sufficient private means to equip laboratories and embark on expensive experiments. In other words, we possess the soldiers but not the "shells."

APPEAL TO BUSINESS MEN.

"For this reason appeal is now being made to the nation and more especially perhaps to the business world. Year after year cancer robs that world of some of its best men, striking them down frequently just when their energies are most highly developed and their experience is ripest. To prevent such a loss is a duty, as well as an assurance."

It is a melancholy fact that in London alone upwards of 100 persons die each week from this fell disease.

It may be objected that cancer research has been going forward for many years and that large sums have already been expended on it. This is true. But it can fairly be answered that the research has always been circumscribed, always been stunted for money, and always lacked co-ordination.

In the war, when any disease threatened the fighting forces a "mass attack" was made on it. Every physician and every man of science possessed of special knowledge was secured, a working party was formed, and the resources of the British people made available.

"Not a single disease so attacked resisted the onslaught. One after another—lockjaw, the gangrene of wounds, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, trench fever—they 'fell' to the researches of their pursuers. There is no reason to suppose that what has been accomplished once cannot be accomplished again. Henceforth it has not been the nation's business to destroy cancer. It may be our fate to pass, as regeneration, without knowing the secret of cancer. But if we support this campaign by every means in our power we shall pass knowing that we have left behind us a heritage of observations of which our children will certainly avail themselves. That is all that we can do; but it is 'up to us' in vulgar phrase, to do it."

"STRIKING GROWTH OF
SOCIALISM."

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S ANXIETY.
TRADE UNION LEVIES.

It fell to Lord Peel on June 12th, though Lord Curzon was present in his place, to reply for the Government to the speech in which Lord Birkenhead called attention to the "striking growth of Socialism and the compulsion exercised by the trade unions upon their members to contribute to the support of Socialist candidates. Not, indeed, that the ex-Lord Chancellor had himself advocated any clear and precise course which should be taken. He gave an impressive picture of the rapid growth of Socialism from the day when the late Mr. Hardie first burst into the House of Commons as "a significant and menacing intruder," to its present strength in that Chamber as his Majesty's Opposition; he denounced the methods of trade unionism "which shrink from no act of intimidation and violence," he described the Trade Disputes Act as a "wicked" measure and "the most tragic step ever taken," and he commented very strongly on the Act of 1913, which, under cover of allowing the unions to raise levies for political purposes enables them to "put compulsion upon members to support candidates who are not of their choice. Nevertheless, he expressly refrained from advising the court to which his speech so clearly pointed—viz. an alteration of the existing laws under which the abuses complained of are committed."

During the course of his speech he revealed the fact that, though this subject had been on the Cabinet paper at three meetings before the Coalition Government went out, it was never raised on either occasion, and he himself had not made up his mind how he would have voted. Apparently he was in much the same plight on June 12th and he acknowledged very candidly the difficulties which attached to a decision, and he plainly foreshadowed the storm of resentment and misrepresentation which would be aroused if the Government attempted to alter the existing law. He expressed, it is true, his confidence that if the crusade were undertaken by courageous men the electors could be persuaded that the alteration was right, but clearly he saw, as Lord Emmott observed later, that it would mean stirring up a nest of very active and ferocious hornets.

A CAUTIOUS REPLY.

Lord Peel's cautious reply showed that the new Government do not mean to rush into any imprudence. Having himself on the words used by Mr. Bonar Law last November, he said that later on the Government hoped to consult with the trade union leaders "so as to come to some arrangement" on the matter. The unions, he thought, could not object to an inquiry into the working of the Act, and he agreed that there must be no deprivation of any man's liberty to support whom he liked. Lord Birkenhead was very dissatisfied with this reply. Did the Government suppose, he asked, that the trade unions would voluntarily give up a power which could be used so profitably for their Socialist propaganda? To that Lord Peel said nothing, but by his temperate words he had deprecated the violence of Lord Birkenhead's attack on the trade union levy. Also he had pointed out the danger that might result from the Labour party coming into power by urging:

1. That the unanimity of the Labour party was more apparent than real, and their difficulties would begin when they tried to form a Government; and
2. That that the Labour party had now "turned against direct action," and were committed to constitutional methods. The renaissance of Lord Birkenhead's attack on the Labour Socialists was most marked. "These men are our enemies," he said in one place, "and we have to fight them." He said that he was "appalled by the activity of their propaganda and alarmed at the apathy of the older parties." He complained that the organization of the Conservative party to meet the Socialist attack was totally obsolete and inadequate. He alluded to the cry of "Socialism in the last pages" in the book of democracy not yet having been written, with a reference to Signor Mussolini, but declared that for ourselves the real question was whether we could persuade the majority of the people of the reasonableness of the existing economic system. He lamented the supranational delay in undertaking the reform of the House of Lords, and declared that that House would "completely cease to function" if a Socialist majority were returned at the next election, for, as he looked around him, he saw no one but Lord Haldane who was likely to sit there as a Minister under a Labour Government. It was a strong speech, uncompromisingly anti-Socialist, and calling for intensified propaganda activity against the enemy throughout the constituencies. But, as has been said, though Lord Birkenhead plainly indicated that the Act of 1913 with respect to political levies ought in equity to be altered, he did not definitely recommend its alteration.

Lord Peel gave some interesting figures showing how small a proportion of members of the unions had voted at the last election, giving the political levies as Lord Emmott, while frankly admitting that the present position was not strictly justifiable, was very strong, that any interference would cause intense resentment and merely strengthen the Socialist forces. His fear was not of Bolshevism, but that a majority of the electors might adopt a quick remedy of Socialism, viz. Nationalization, in a moment of despair.

Lord Haldane sympathized with the Labour party, and did not regard their programme as revolutionary; he supported them at the last election, and would do so again. Lord Salisbury hoped that as the trade unions have now passed the days of awdallied clothes and are sufficiently strong to stand without the aid of special protective legislation, their Labour leaders may be persuaded that artificial levies for their support are no longer necessary. And so the subject dropped.—*Daily Telegraph*.

I don't believe in the theory of thrift as a necessary basis for a fortune. Mr. Henry Ford.

We have got into a position where the talking classes occupy the centre of the stage.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

When we are obliged to fight, we fight to win; but, having won, we shake hands, and behave generously. The moral of the Frenchman asks: What is the use of knocking a man down if you are going to help him to get up again?—Dean Inge.

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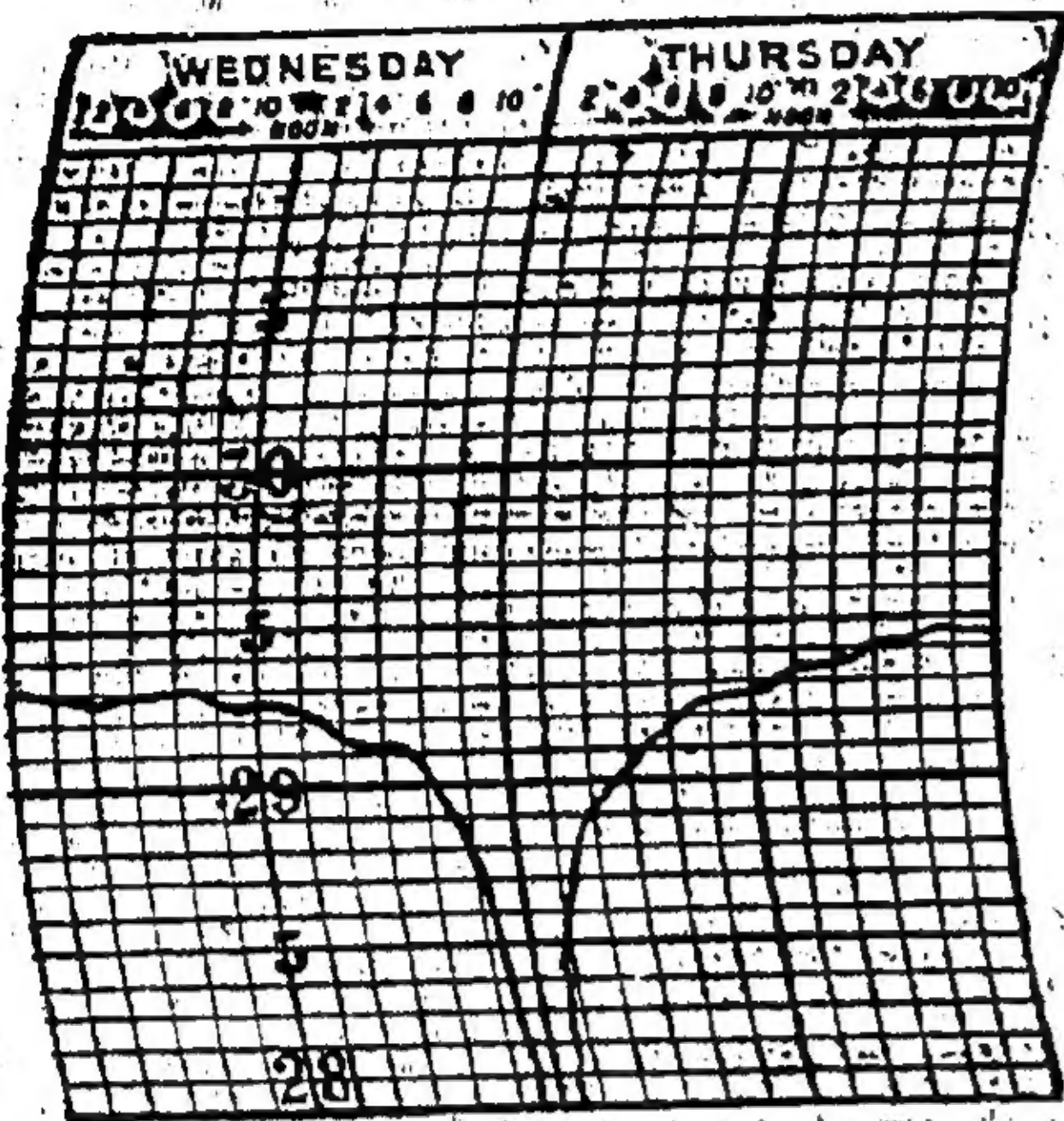


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ROYAL CALEDONIAN BALL A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

Always one of the most picturesque and popular events of the London season, the Caledonian Ball on June 11th, proved a most brilliant affair. As usual no fancy dresses were allowed. The full Highland dress, the Naval, Military, Air Force, and Diplomatic uniforms of the men, with the pretty and effective ball dresses of the ladies, made a varied and effective display. While the patronesses assembled on the dais reserved for them at one end of the ball room, boys of the Royal Caledonian School, in Highland dress, swung into the room, headed by their pipers, and led by their own pipe-major, playing a march. This showed to those present the fine little lads for whose education and maintenance in early youth the ball is annually given. It actually began with the set of reels arranged by the Countess of Dunmore. The dancers, of whom there were forty couples, entered the ball room headed by the pipers of the Scots Guards, who, to their great pleasure, were this year accorded this honour; one hotly contested by pipers of other Scottish regiments. The leading couple were the Duke of Atholl, in the full dress of the Atholl Highlanders, with rows of decorations on his jacket, and the Countess of Dunmore, wearing across her shoulders the tartan of her clan, which contrasted effectively with her ivory white dress. The Earl of Dunmore and the Duchess of Atholl were the next pair, the Duchess wearing her superb emerald, a creamy white dress, and her clan tartan. Lord Carnegie, whose engagement to Princess Maud is hailed with great enthusiasm, North of the Tweed, was the fourth in the procession, with Lady Margaret Murray as his partner. The music for these reels was played by the orchestra, with Mrs. Logan, a well-known reel player from Inverness, at the piano. For the reels later in the evening the music was played by the pipes alone. The British Imperial Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Arthur Crutge, played for the rest of the programme. Major and Lady Margaret Murray, who helped in organising the ball, were early on the scene welcoming many friends and directing dancers to their places. Major MacRae in Highland dress, Lady Margaret in ivory white with a silk tartan shoulder sash. Almost all the lady dancers wore all white dresses, a few were in white with either silver or gold.

By ten o'clock the set reels were over, and the general dancing began. The men were more imposing to look upon than the ladies, although the latter made a great show with tartan sashes and fine jewels. Patronesses sat on their slightly-raised dais, and were much envied by those who found difficulty in seeing the dancing. The Duchess of Atholl ascended the dais after the reels, and so did the Countess of Dunmore and others. There were an unusual number of pretty girls on the dais with their mothers. The Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow wore black, and a high tiara of diamonds. Lady Strathcona, who brought a party, had her black satin and crepe maroon dress relieved with white tulle about the bodice, and a tiara of diamonds was worn. Viscountess Nova was dressed in black, and had a high tiara tipped with pearls. The ribbon and lace of the Order of the British Empire were worn. Viscountess Maitland wore yellow satin and chiffon, and a high diamond tiara. The Countess of Dalhousie wore a dress of purple maroon figured with gold in a large design. A drop diamond necklace was worn and long diamond earrings. Lady Maud Mackintosh wore white brocade and the turtin of her clan, with a diamond and pearl hair ornament. Lady Pentland's black satin dress was finished with white embroidery, and diamond ornaments were worn. The Hon. Mrs. Rowley Burn wore a black net dress almost entirely embroidered in jet, and a diamond tiara with diamond corsage ornaments and several decorations. Lady Rachel Howard was in white and wore white flowers as a bandeau in her hair. The Duchess of Hamilton was in gold and white and wore diamonds and pearls and a tiara of diamonds. Mrs. Cunningham, of Craiggaigh, had an embroidery of diamonds on her black dress, and wore a pearl-tipped diamond tiara. The Countess of Carnwath was wearing yellow brocade and the clan tartan. Her tiara was diamonds and pearls. With her were Miss Shaw and Miss Dalzell, and some officers of the Cameron Highlanders. Sir Ian Macdonald, in Highland dress was accompanied by Lady Macdonald, who wore a bright Chinese jade brocade crepe de Chine dress with touches of black and pearl, and diamond strings round her neck. The Countess of Carnwath wore a black and silver veiling over her white satin dress and a tiara of diamonds over a pale blue band. Lady Inverclyde was in gold and black brocade, and wore some fine diamonds. Miss Stevenson, Kethringhams, dress was of white brocade, and she wore the tartan sash that was a feature of the dress of so many of the ladies. Lady Strathelen was wearing a white satin dress embroidered in silver and diamond and pearl ornaments. The attendance was believed to constitute a record. An ordinary evening dress was seen, as men who wore it had the lapels, collars, and cuffs faced with blue or red.

HYMN-SINGING INSIN- CERITIES.

THE GUARDSMAN AND PARADISE.

Addressing the Guards at Windsor Garrison Church, the Rev. E. L. Weight complained of the sickly character of many of the hymns we sing. "They must have been composed," he said, "by people who suffered from chronic indigestion, because they express very little joy in living at all in this world. Just fancy a young Guardsman in full health and in the bloom of youth, singing at the top of his voice, 'O Paradise! O Paradise! who doth not crave for rest!' He would be singing at all, at least I hope he would. Not only have we got religion mixed up with sickly sentimentality, but we have got it mixed up with fumes. Many calmly sit down with their eyes shut and their mouths open to see what God will send them; and then, when they wake up again, they find the slums and the rotten conditions in which thousands of the poor of the country live; they see gaping sores of immorality still flourishing. It is up to us to alter this foolish conception of religion by seeing to it that the earth we live on is more like heaven than earth."

I want your prayers more than your congratulations.—The Prime Minister.

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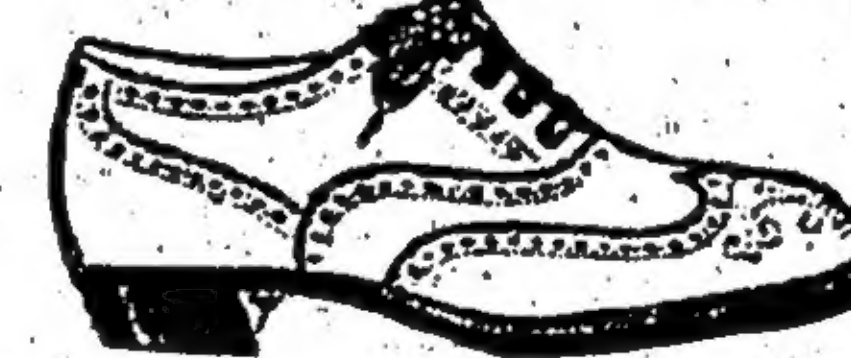
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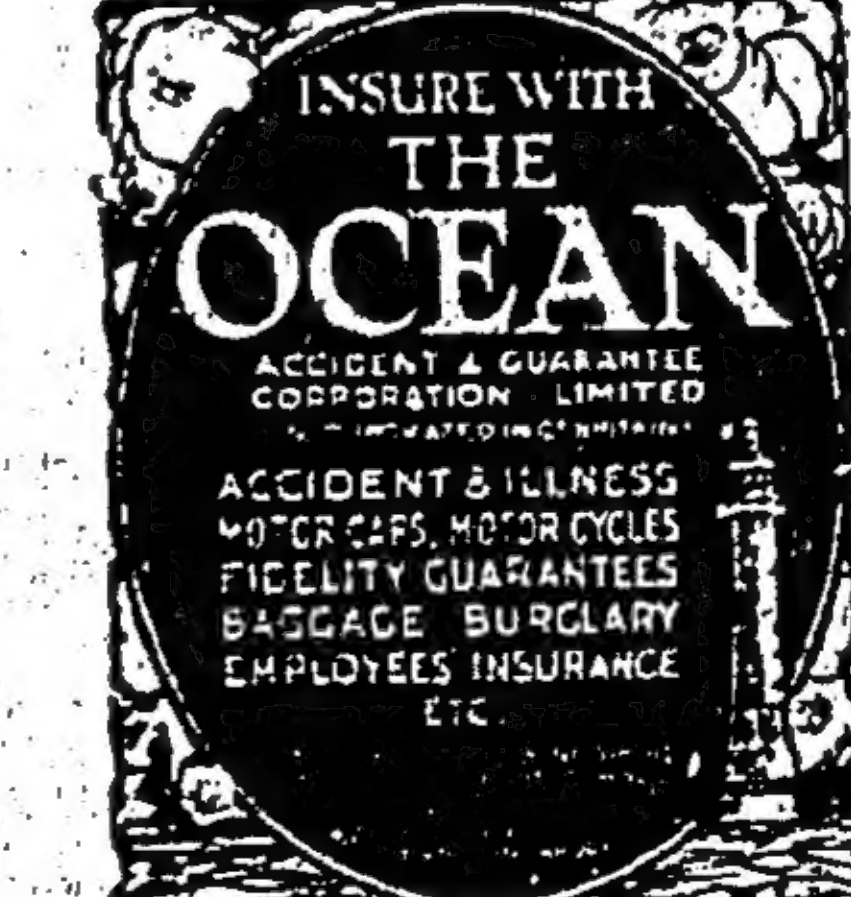


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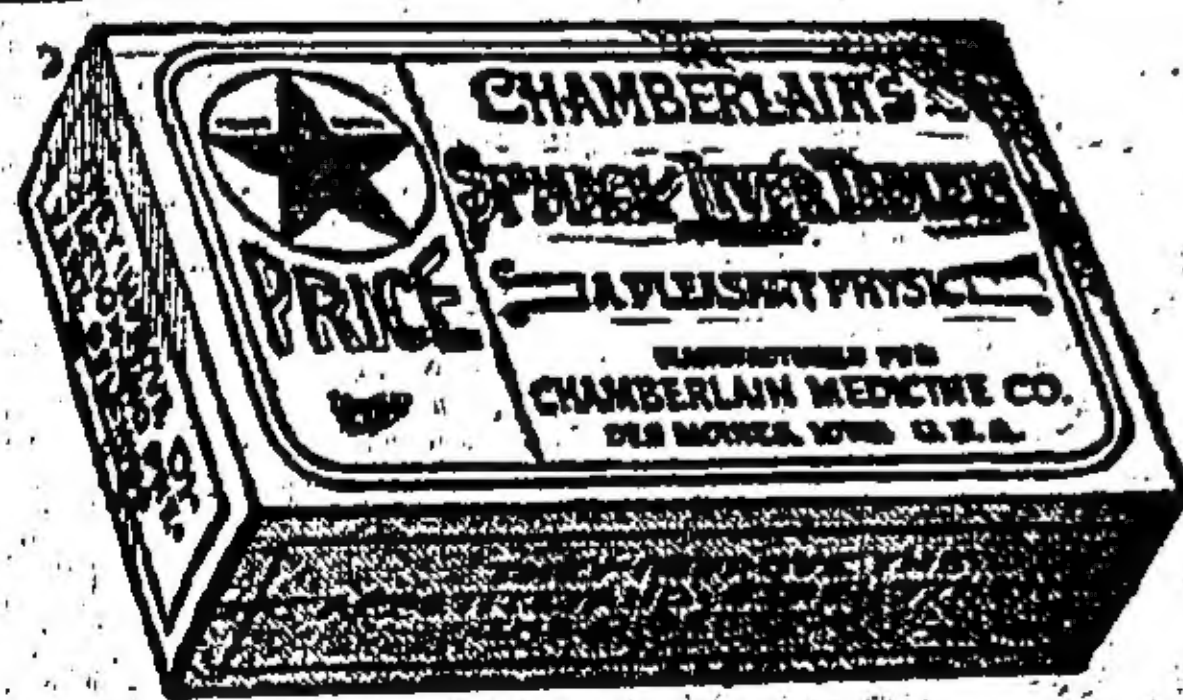
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THE RUHR IMPASSE

TRUCE SUGGESTED.

THE DEMANDS ON BRITAIN.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE
"TIMES.")

Paris, June 11th.

It is realized here that the British Cabinet, while extremely desirous of meeting the French in any possible way, came up against a formidable obstacle in the French demand that passive resistance in the Ruhr must cease before anything further could be done.

With complete sincerity it may be stated that while France feels bound to stand firm on this point, a good deal of sympathy is felt with the dilemma of the British Cabinet, which manifestly has endeavoured to adjust its views to those of M. Poincaré, but cannot disavow its own policy or pretend to acquiesce in a French course which it considers dangerous for European peace. It seeks to maintain friendship with France and to hasten the conclusion of the bitter strife in the Ruhr without, however, abandoning its own convictions.

In these circumstances it might be well to revive the idea of a "truce" in the Ruhr, which has for some time past been suggested in certain quarters here. It cannot be said to have received official encouragement; nevertheless, as a compromise it appeals to many minds and might well form the basis of an arrangement which would be acceptable as one to France, to Germany, and to Great Britain. By "armistice" would, without entirely throwing away her only arm, offer, pending negotiations, to suspend the ordinances and secret instructions which have been issued.

What might properly be expected from France is that she should, in view of German efforts directed towards a resumption of the normal working of the Ruhr, stand as much aside as possible and render her military forces as "invisible" as was originally intended. It may be that Great Britain can put forward some such suggestion and that as a result of conversations a not unfair scheme should be devised which would suit all parties.

AWAITING A DECISION.

While awaiting the British decision further attempts are being made here to define the French view. It was stated in authoritative circles to-day that what is contemplated at present is rather a renewal of conversations between the various Ambassadors and the Allied Ministers than a round-table conference. Curiously enough I found to-day some disposition to argue that there was no real need to reply to the German Memorandum. No reply would, it was contended, in official quarters, leave the situation as between the Allies and Germany exactly where it is at present. If then, the British and the French Governments could not agree about the terms of a common reply, would it not be better, it was asked, for the French to refrain altogether from further official comments?

On the other hand, I gathered that the French would be prepared to accept as satisfactory a British intimation to Berlin that, if Germany wishes her propositions to be taken into consideration she must take heed to the French and Belgian preliminary demand. That is to say, the difficulty of Great Britain's taking upon herself the responsibility of repeating the demand on her own behalf is realized, but it is nevertheless felt that Great Britain could quite properly point out to Germany the need of conciliating the French. So far as one can ascertain French official sentiment, which is expressed with a good deal of reserve—the Quai d'Orsay is undoubtedly to be non-committal—the French are trying to put the onus of the joint reply on the Allies and are suggesting that for them it is a matter of some indifference whether a joint reply or no reply at all is sent.

The French objection to a premature conference is that it would create all kinds of misunderstandings and would tend to blur the very precise points concerning the evacuation of the Ruhr and the cessation of resistance that they have made. They insist that they require the direct surrender of Germany. It is urged that this policy is not one of *amour-propre*. It is not national prestige which is involved; it is the fate of the Peace Treaty which is at stake. There is no desire to discuss with the British the principle of the Ruhr operation; France in her communication to London has simply sought to state in clear language her view of the necessity of capitulation.

There is strong depreciation of any desire to enter into the details of what constitutes a suitable settlement before in fact Germany has been brought to heel.

BRITISH SACRIFICES.

The French contention is, then, that everything depends upon the sacrifices which Great Britain is prepared to make. It is apparently only Great Britain who, by giving up her credits, can lighten the burden of Germany. All Inter-Allied negotiations on the subject of reparations must turn almost entirely upon the disposition of Great Britain to abandon her rights on the Allies and upon Germany.

It is realized that this is not a cheerful or encouraging presentation of the case, and some pains are therefore taken to point out that it is not the fault of the French that Great Britain is the inevitable victim. The French would have wished to maintain the financial solidarity of the Allies; but past policy resulted in the maintenance of these debts, and it is to the liquidation of this past policy that Mr. Baldwin must now apply himself. Great Britain has the greatest interest in bringing German resistance to an end before negotiating about the general problem of reparations and debts, because the more the German resources are depleted the less Germany is ultimately able to pay, and the greater will be the British sacrifice, because it is

(Continued on next column.)

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only the British claims which can be
reduced.

It must be confessed that there is a
somewhat cynical side to this reasoning,
since it amounts to this: That France
will surrender nothing, but Great Britain
must surrender whatever is necessary;
that France stands to lose nothing by the
prolongation of the Ruhr occupation; but
only Great Britain; and that therefore
the Ruhr occupation is in some sense a
means of pressure on Great Britain as
well as upon Germany.

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SANDAKAN via MANILA	"MAUSANG"	Friday,	20th July, 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YANSHING"	Tuesday,	24th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday,	24th July, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHIPSING"	Wednesday,	25th July, Noon.
TIENSIN	"TUNGSHING"	Thursday,	26th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Friday,	27th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday,	31st July, Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"LAISANG"	Wednesday,	1st Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Sunday,	5th Aug., 7 a.m.
Kobe via MOJI	"CHUNSANG"	Saturday,	7th Aug., 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"HOSANG"	Saturday,	11th Aug., 3 p.m.
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"GLENSHANE"	16th Aug.
"FEMERBROOKSHIRE"	27th Aug.
"GLENLUCY"	10th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"GLENTARA"	31st July.	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENIFFER"	7th Aug.	Genua, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	11th Aug.	Genua, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

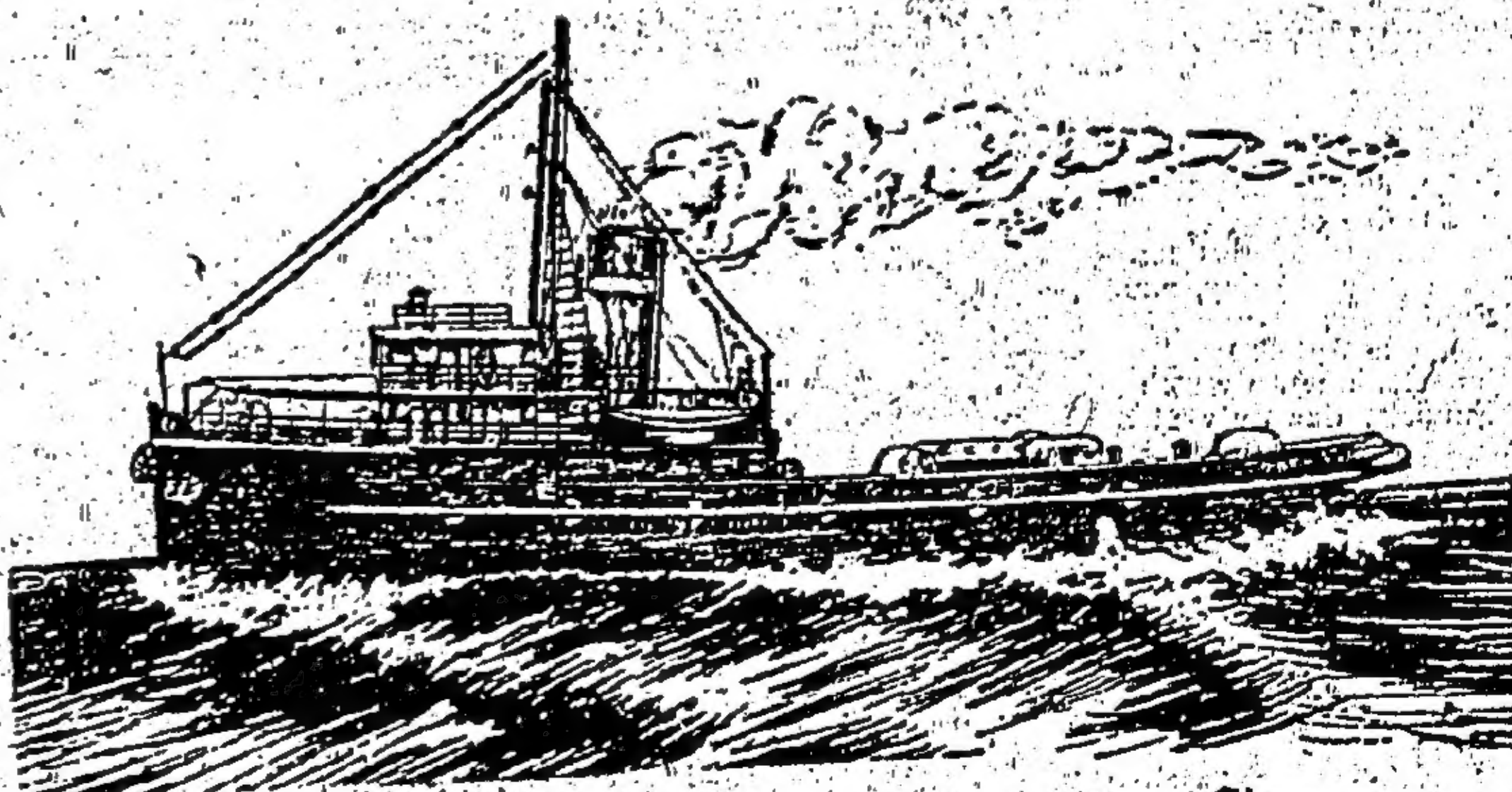
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 19th.
Mohon, Chinese str., 761 tons, Capt. C. A. Hille, from Tourane and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Tung Tuk & Co.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from Kwangchowwan, with a general cargo.—Sung Tai Hong.
Tsien Maru, Japanese str., 380 tons, Capt. K. Fukunishi, from Keelung, with coal.—M.H.K.
 July 19th.
Aizawa Maru, Japanese str., 827 tons, Capt. Y. Okada, from Keelung, with coal.—Suzuki & Co.
Chambers, French str., 4,727 tons, Capt. S. Sanguy, from Marseilles and Saigon, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
Hanoi, French str., 739 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—P. A. Lapieque & Co.
President Madison, American str., 8,341 tons, Capt. Thos. P. Quinn, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.
Sunwing, British str., from Canton.
Tjimanok, Dutch str., 3,880 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo.—J.C.F.L.
Tsara Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Wai Shing, British str., 1,170 tons, Capt. J. W. Pettigrew, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Tu Sang, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

July 19th.
Aizawa Maru, for Canton.
Chambers, for Shanghai.
Chingchi, for Pakhoi.
Haining, for Saigon.
Hanching, for Shanghai.
Hydrangia, for Swatow.
Kaiting, for Pakhoi.
Ming Sang, for Hoihow.
Southern Maru, for Swatow.
Sunwing, for Swatow.
Tsara Maru, for Balik Papan.
Tsara Maru, for Keelung.
Wai Shing, for Canton.
Tsien Maru, for Canton.
Tuan Chi, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
 For s.s. *Yushin Maru*, on July 18th:—
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SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Sardinia* arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on July 18th.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Nandou* left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., and is due here on Monday (the 23rd inst.), at about 4 p.m.
 The s.s. *Helena* (Blue Funnel) for London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, left Shanghai on the 18th inst. for this port, is due here on the 21st inst., and will be dispatched at 4 p.m. on the 22nd inst.
 The s.s. *Eurylochus* (Blue Funnel) arrived at Boston on the 17th inst.
 The s.s. *Adriatic* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on the 15th inst. for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
 The s.s. *Phenix* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on the 18th inst. for Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Andre Lebon (M.M.), due August 17th.
Isclawery (Ben Line), due to-day.
Bayan (Blue Funnel), due August 1st.
Kidderpore (P. & O.), due today, p.m.
Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due August 5th.
Paul Leant (M.M.), due July 31st.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due July 25th.
Zangtze (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.

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Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Montcalm	Sept. 21 Sept. 28
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress Scotland	Sept. 28 Oct. 4
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TJISONDARI	NORTH CHINA	28th July	28th July	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA	26th July	27th July	JAPAN
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	—	8th Aug.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

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 S.S. "KERTOSONO" ... 23rd Aug.

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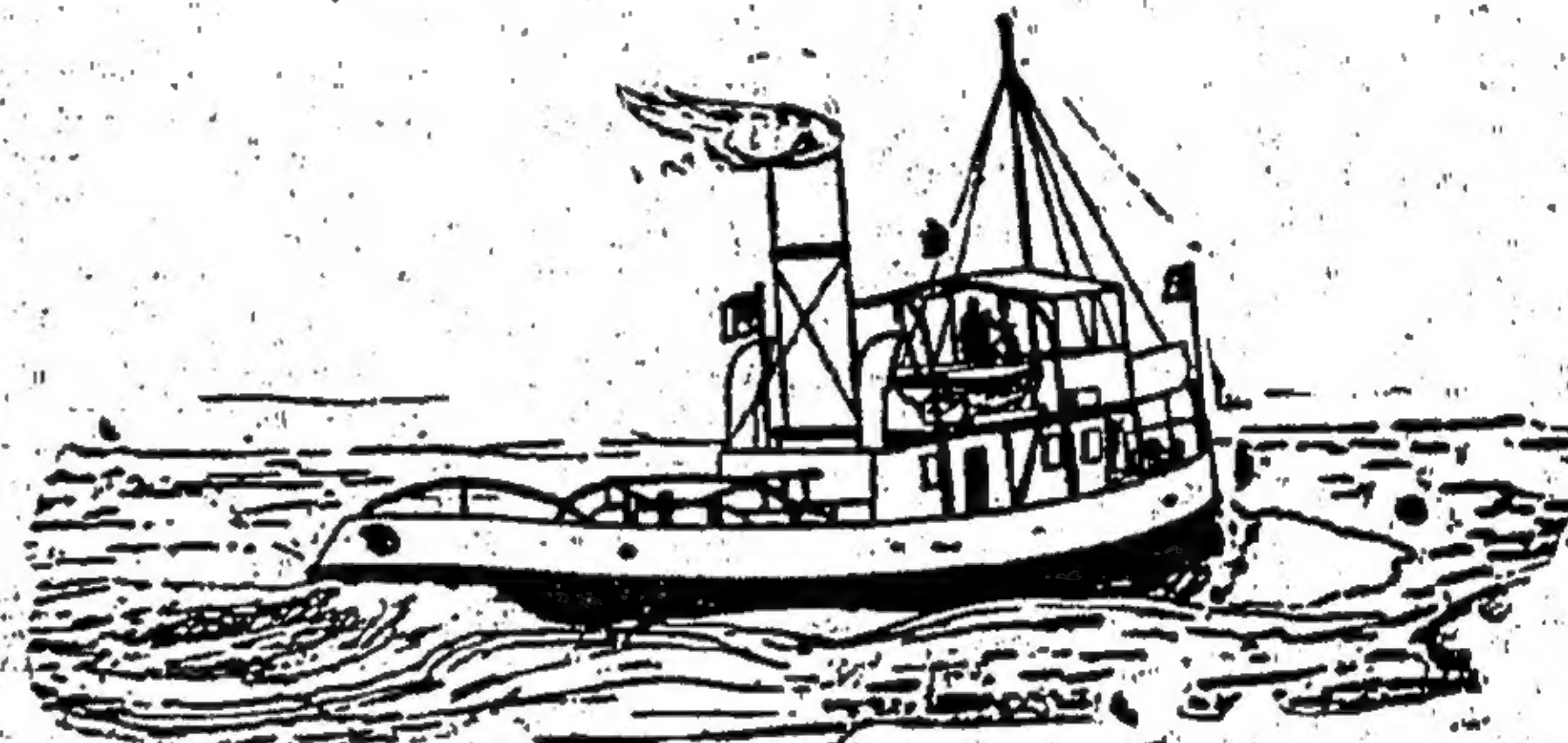
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 SHIDYUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Sept., at 11 a.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
 KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 11 a.m.
 HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at Noon
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 MITO MARU ... First half Aug.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA
 TOKUSHIMA MARU ... First half Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
 DELAGOA MARU ... Saturday, 4th August.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.
 KAMAKURA MARU ... Saturday, 28th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
 SADO MARU ... Friday, 27th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 MOI MARU ... Monday, 30th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 31st July.
 MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 4th Aug.
 MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.
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M/S. "Australia"	19th July	30th September
M/S. "Java"	26th August	15th October
M/S. "Afrika"	10th September	16th November
M/S. "Chile"	10th October	

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD

HONGKONG.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 18th at 12.00.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression of typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. Long. 120 deg. E. moving W.N.W.

July 18th at 12.30.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression of typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. Long. 120 deg. E. moving West.

July 19th at 12.30.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Manila and slightly from Yapt to Guam. It has increased slightly from S.W. Japan to Formosa and is nearly stationary elsewhere.

The typhoon has crossed the Visayas in the form of a shallow depression apparently. It will probably deepen in the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 18th July, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.47 inches, against an average of 42.16 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 20th July, is as follows:—

Dustiest Forecast
 Formosa Channel ... E. winds, moderate generally fair, some showers.

Hongkong to Gap Road ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Rainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 19th.

	Previous On Date	On Date
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.76
Temperature	87	80
Humidity	69	87
Wind Direction	E	Calm
Force	E	0
Rain	0.03	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 87
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 80

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 20th to 25th, 1923.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High WATER		Low WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	20	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 28	5 9	7 28	3 1
Satur.	21	3 33	5 1	9 18	2 0
		3 31	5 0	9 40	2 5
Sun.	22	5 23	5 6	11 4	2 7
		5 22	4 6	10 36	2 8
Mon.	23	7 19	4 0	10 36	3 0
		7 27	4 4	11 20	3 2
Tues.	24	9 43	3 5	1 28	1 6
		9 43	3 5	0 21	3 1
Wed.	25	11 43	3 3	2 19	1 1
		11 43	3 3	1 10	3 1
Thurs.	26	1 43	3 4	3 3	0 8

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 6 A.M.

Place of Observation	1923.		W. L.	W. L.
	Highest W. L. ever recorded.	Lowest W. L. ever recorded.		
Wacow, W. River	+74.80	-1.42	—	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	5.1	5.4
Linkongchow, N. River	+57.00	—	—	—
Samshui, N. River	+27.25	-6.00	7.5	8.3
Shaklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.98	0.7	0.8

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

1. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... 23rd July ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

2. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 22nd July ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £92.—2nd Class £62.—
 "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £84.—2nd Class £56.—
 "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £58.—

"A", "B" & "C" Class Steamers comprise three (3) Cabin Types which have accommodation for a few passengers but do not carry Deck or Stowage.

Subject to change without notice.

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AND

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Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.
 2. "CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th August.
 3. "TAIPEI" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th August.
 4. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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For freight and particulars apply to—

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HONGKONG AND CANTON.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Next Arrivals at Hongkong and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	23rd July
ANGOR	6th Aug.
CHAMBER	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT ...	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON ...	18th July	17th Aug.	17th Sept.
AMBOISE ...	5th July	28th Aug.	1st Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A CLASS (1st Class) ... 95. 00. 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 89. 00. 00.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... 68. 00. 00. STEAMERS (2nd) ... 62. 00. 00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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1. "LE DE MISSISSY" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 31st July.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying Office 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Friday, 20th July, at 1 p.m.
 HAIPOONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 24th July, at 1 p.m.
 HAIHONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Friday, 27th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake's Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KINDERPORE"	5,334	21st July, Noon	Singapore & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	5,334	28th July, Noon	Mara, Gih, London & Antwerp.
"SOTAN"	5,334	7th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KRIVA"	5,334	14th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALIPORE"	5,334	21st Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DANCA"	5,334	28th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARIMIR"	5,334	5th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOLIA"	5,334	12th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACDONIA"	11,089	19th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,066	26th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	8,066	3rd Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	10th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.

1924.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,305	26th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	4th Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South America and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUDAN"	5,694	25th July, D.L.	Shanghai only.
"MACDONIA"	11,089	28th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARIMIR"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,066	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the ship on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Messing not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

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"MEXICO MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 31st July

"CELESTES MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 4th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger

Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Aug.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and

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Service.

"MANILA MARU" (Call at Dairen) ... Saturday, 31st July

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"LONDON MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

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"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd July, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 29th July, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

E. RHINA, Manager.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports.	Steamer	Date of Departure
BALIK PAPAN & SAMARANG	"TAIKOOYANG"	On 20th July, 8 a.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"CHINKIANG"	On 31st July, D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 31st July, 2 p.m.
MANHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 31st July, 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 22nd July, Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SANCHOW"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th July, D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 24th July, 2 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
HAIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th July, 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 28th July, Noon.

Excellent saloon accommodation, midships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Thursdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Tientsin and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Whampoa.

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"TAIYUAN"	25th July.	2nd August, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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Leave Hongkong 28th July.

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LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 5th Aug.

Leave Hongkong 7th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Commona" ... Due Hongkong 13th Aug.

Leave Hongkong 16th Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

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K. A. BEYUM, Sec. Agent.

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2. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

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1. "DUCHESSA DAOSTA" ... sailing on or about 7th Aug.

2. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug.

3. "ROSA NDR" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

FOR HANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE

1. "TRIFTE" ... sailing on or about 21st July.

2. "ROSA NDR" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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